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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. Belyayev* who is in charge of financial matters and material procurement at the Rectifier Bureau, Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Wilhelminenhofstrasse 83-85, will leave for Russia on 20 July 1949 and be succeeded by Dorgopolov, former chief of Bureau No. 22 in Leipzig. [Mrs. Miklov,] (formerly of the Rectifier Bureau) left for Russia at the beginning of July. 600
2. The German chief of personnel at the Rectifier Bureau, Herr Harting, gave up his post under pressure of the SED Plant Group and went back to his former job as a policeman. Although Harting was a member of the SED, he was so inept that even his own party decided to remove him. His position was filled by Herr Puls, a 25-year-old member of the SED and a former mechanic at the Rectifier Bureau. The chief of the SED Plant Group at the Rectifier Bureau is Herr Kiessling.
3. The SMA is exerting strong pressure through the DWK on Herr Dobke, German chief of the Rectifier Bureau, to take up negotiations with a Polish Commission regarding the construction of a rectifier plant in Poland, where the latest techniques are to be employed. Dobke's point of view is that if he consents to hire himself out to the Poles he will become very unpopular with West German firms, which are very interested in the Elbe-Berlin project. So far Dobke has used delaying tactics because he does not want to commit himself. His material position, on the other hand, has worsened since he lives in the British sector but earns only East marks, which he has to exchange at a ratio of 5 to 1 or 6 to 1.
4. Dr. Eckardt will move into the Oberspreewerke, (OSW) Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Ostendstrasse 1-5 as soon as buildings are completed to accommodate him.** The electronic microscope has been disassembled and the cast iron parts were sent to a firm in Berlin which is to make molds of them for further castings of the parts. Dr. Eckardt will be engaged at OSW in the construction of electronic microscopes. He already has an unofficial order for an electronic microscope from Dr. Richard Müller, chief of the silicone dept. of the Heyden chemical factory in Dresden-Radebeul, who needs it for research on silicones. Dr. Eckardt will probably be financed by the DWK and already has taken up connections with that office.
5. Dr. Eckardt had been working mainly on the development of an electrolyte-meter for EFEM Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Wilhelminenhofstrasse 66-67. At the beginning

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of 1948, the Russian Navy ordered the development of an electrolyte-meter (Elektrolyt-Zähler) to control the charge of a storage battery. At the end of March 1948 the order was more precisely formulated and EFEM was told to base the development on the principle of the hydrogen meter and especially the battery meter Form E4 constructed by Siemens-Schuckert for that purpose. No specific data were given concerning the capacity of the meter to be developed or the batteries it was to control. However, the Russian management of the EFEM agreed to the suggestion to fix the capacity at 12,000 ampere hours with a discharge period of from 2 to 3 hours. The nominal tension (Nennspannung) of the meter, including the tension drop (Spannungsabfall) of the required series resistance (Vorwiderstand), was not to exceed 150 mV.

6. Patent Bureau No. 17, Berlin-Friedrichsfelde, Schlosstrasse 32a has sent out forms to technicians of the Rectifier Bureau requesting their cooperation in patent matters such as the evaluation of the various patents submitted to it. Actually, the patent bureau handed these forms to Belyayev over a year ago for distribution, but he kept them in his desk and forgot about them.
7. The order for the construction of a rectifier installation for arc light furnaces for the Chemiewerk at Leuna has finally been concluded. At the same time, another order for a 7/6 rectifier for the Walzwerk at Kirchmöser near Brandenburg has also come in and the Rectifier Bureau will be busy until the end of this year. [redacted] the Leuna order originated with the Ministry for Chemistry of the USSR which contacted the Ministry for the Electro-Industry under which the Rectifier Bureau is working. The Ministry for the Electro-Industry then passed the order on to the Rectifier Bureau. Personnel at the Rectifier Bureau think that the Bureau will eventually be turned over to an SAG and subsequently will become people-owned, a phase of development through which most former technical bureaus have passed. The future site of the Rectifier Bureau will probably be the Kabelwerke, Oberspree, Berlin-Oberschöneide, Wilhelminenhofstrasse 76-77.
8. Another bureau belonging to the NTO/NEP is Bureau No. 19 located on the premises of the AEG Fabriken für Transformatoren und Hochspannungsschalter, Berlin-Oberschöneide, Wilhelminenhofstrasse 83-85. This bureau, which is rather small is engaged mainly in problems of electrical welding or the construction of welding machines.

25X1A [redacted] Comment: Belyayev is probably identical with Capt. Belayev mentioned in a report dated 12 October 1948 as assistant to Klimov, Chief of the Rectifier Bureau at that time.

25X1A [redacted] Comment: Dr. Bokard's transfer to OSW is confirmed in a report dated 7 July 1949 which mentions that he has received an order for the construction of 5 electronic microscopes.

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